

## A New Skipper from South America (Lepid., Hesperidae).

By A. W. LINDSEY, Decatur, Illinois.

A specimen received from Colombia, South America, in the spring of 1918 has been placed as a new species of Mabille's genus *Haemactis*. Mabille concludes his description with the statement, "Tibias postérieurs nus à une paire d'épérons" (hind tibiae bare, with one pair of spurs), but the specimen at hand bears a short tuft of hair at the distal end of the hind tibiae and a long tuft at their proximal end. Its great similarity to *H. sanguinalis*, type of *Haemactis*, in other respects has led to its being placed with that species, for the secondary sexual characters alone seem insufficient for the establishment of a new genus.

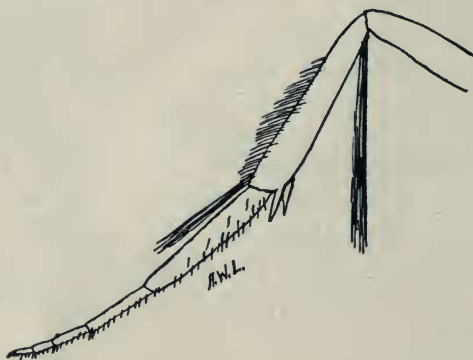
### *Haemactis pyrrhosphenus* n. sp. (Text-fig.).

*Upper surface* of wings deep brown with the following bright scarlet marks: On the primaries a basal patch and a sub-basal cuneate band extend from the costa almost to the anal vein. These are followed, just before the end of the cell, by a similar pair of cuneate spots extending inward to the middle of the cell. All of these marks are cut by the brown ground color along the veins so that their cuneate shape is only approximate. The four subapical spots so common among the skippers are present, but are outwardly indistinct and merge through a powdery area with the terminal marks. Next to the cell they are ochreous. The outer margin has a rounded-cuneate mark of the same shade of scarlet in each interspace and two between Cu<sub>2</sub> and A, which are somewhat longer than the rest. Fringes brown, paler than the ground color. Secondaries similar to primaries but lacking the costal marks. The terminal cuneate marks are about one-quarter as long as the wing and are inwardly more acute than those of the primaries.

*Beneath*, the primaries are fuscous brown with the inner margin paler and a short, whitish dash along the base of the cubital stem. Only the apical red mark, part of the middle costal patch, and the pre-apical spots are visible on this surface. The secondaries are fuscous brown between the costa and cell, thence gradually blending into the grayish-luteous inner margin. The veins are marked with the same shade as the costal portion and the outer margin is tinged with scarlet. Fringes of both wings fuscous.

The body is brown above, palpi brown, and head with a few red scales forming a thin transverse line behind the eyes and a small patch of white scales in front of each eye. Underneath the body and legs are concolorous with the wings and the palpi show a few white scales.

Attached to the inner surface of the hind tibia of the male at the proximal end is a slender tuft of long hairs which extends beyond the distal end of the tibia. Here, on the opposite side of the leg, is attached a tuft of shorter hairs which lies along the upper surface of



the metatarsus and does not quite reach its end. (See figure.)

Expanse of type 40 mm.

*Type* one male from Muzo, Colombia, South America, taken June, 1917, now in the collection of the writer.

### ***Eumerus strigatus* Again (Dip., Syrphidae).**

By C. L. METCALF, Ohio State University.

In an interesting article by Messrs. Weiss and Nicolay, "*Eumerus strigatus* Fall., the Lunate Onion Fly, in New Jersey" (ENT. NEWS, xxx, p. 27, Jan., 1919), the authors call attention to the capture of an adult in a greenhouse in New Jersey and to its having been reared from roots and bulbs found in New York, Connecticut and Texas (B).\*

The authors appear to be of the opinion that the fly is practically unknown in North America, for they say:

"Considering the fact that it was first noted in the United States in 1906 (Chittenden), it is strange that more records of it have not turned up."

A hurried survey of the literature reveals the following records; probably others have been overlooked:

\*The letters refer to articles in the bibliography below.